

The Fulton County News.

VOLUME 16

McCONNELLSBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 26, 1914.

NUMBER 10

THE GRIM REAPER.

Short Sketches of the Lives of Persons Who Have Recently Passed Away.

JOHN EDWARD GRISSINGER.
John Edward Grissinger, tenant farmer on the Conrad Glazier farm, or to the older folks better known as the Newt Hoke farm a half mile south of town, died at his home at 12:15 o'clock, Monday morning, November 23, 1914, aged 40 years, 11 months, and 15 days. The funeral conducted by his pastor, Rev. Robert E. Peterman, of the Lutheran church took place Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and interment was made in Union Cemetery.

Ed, as he was familiarly known was out in the field ploughing last Friday afternoon. Russell Glazier who was running another plow in the same field, noticed that there was something the matter with Ed, and went to him. Ed said he had a violent pain in his stomach, an attack of cramp, he supposed, and upon the advice of Russell, went to the house to get a dose of medicine, expecting to return in a few minutes. After reaching the house he continued to grow so much worse, that Dr. Dalbey was summoned, who found that the patient was suffering from a very severe attack of acute indigestion. While everything was done for his relief, he passed away as before stated.

The deceased was a son of our townsman Adam Grissinger, and was married to Miss Lottie Smith daughter of the late John L. Smith, of town, who survives together with three children, namely, Reed, Elwood, and Lucille, who have the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends in this hour of bereavement.

MISS EMALINE LESHER.
Miss Emaline Leshler died at her home in Mercersburg, Saturday, November 21, 1914, aged 67 years. Miss Leshler was a former resident of the Big Cove, and was a half sister of Mr. John F. Kendall's first wife. One brother, Mr. John Leshler, of Lockport, survives her.

Several days before her death Mary N. Kendall went to Mercersburg to nurse her. Funeral was held on Tuesday, interment being made in the cemetery at Mercersburg. Friends who attended the funeral were: Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Houston Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sloan Warthin, Miss Mrs. F. Kendall and Miss Rhoda Kendall.

Annual Sermon.

The invitation was extended to J. L. Grove, by Rev. Dr. S. Martin, General Superintendent of the National Reform Association, to deliver an anniversary sermon on November 29 in the interest of Christian Citizenship. Mr. Grove will preach at 10:30 a. m. in the Second United Methodist church of the Cove, at the first church in this town at 7 o'clock p. m. Mr. Grove's theme will be "Principles of the Prince of Peace Applied to National Life." His well known ability to handle subjects insures a spiritual benefit for all who may attend one of these services.

Called Off.

An account of the "foot and mouth" disease in the East and Middle West, the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago which was to have been held in Chicago, has been called off. The Union Stock Yards in Chicago were closed down for a period of ten days, the first time in many years that a hoof has been in the yards. Under Federal inspection it was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and all stock now being unloaded in order to prevent any possibility of infection.

Frazer Elected.

Harrisburg, Nov. 22—Official election figures made up in Allegheny County permitted the completion of the eleventh county for the State yesterday. The result shows that Judge Robert S. Frazer of Pittsburgh, won the election to the Supreme Court from Judge Kunkel, of Harrisburg, by a bare majority of 8304. Judge Frazer received a total of 386,182 votes. In Allegheny County he got 92,236 votes to Kunkel's 10,687.

The complete State figures indicate that the election hinged most strongly upon the United States Senatorship. There were 7162 more votes cast for United States Senator than for Governor. The combined Republican, Democratic and Washington party vote for Senator was 1,048,106, and the combined vote for Governor was 1,040,900.

Senator Penrose fell short of a majority over his opponents on the Democratic and Washington party tickets by 22,838. In Allegheny County he had a plurality of 15,017 over Pinchot and 18,764 over Palmer. Governor-elect Brumbaugh had a majority over McCormick in the county of 16,238. Brumbaugh's majority in the State was 136,504.

The figures showing the State-wide vote for the principal candidates follow:

UNITED STATES SENATOR.	
Penrose.....	512,612
Pinchot.....	269,076
Palmer.....	266,474
GOVERNOR.	
Brumbaugh.....	588,702
McCormick, Dem.....	139,699
McCormick, Wash.....	312,409

Plenty of Water.

Our enterprising townsman, Lumberman Jacob W. Mellott, took the water-question dilemma by the horns and had a well drilled near his planing mill in the east end of town. John and Harvey Doyle pushed the hole into the ground. When they had reached a depth of 70 feet, they had about 16 feet of water. Not being entirely satisfied with that quantity, they drilled on through another rock into a bed of creek sand, and at the depth of 86 feet they were rewarded with an abundance of splendid water. Mr. Mellott contemplates the erection of a large tank, and with a gasoline engine, he will have a supply of water for all purposes about his plant and residence.

Story for Farmers' Wives.

A Texas lady invented a handy—and cheap—out-door fire place for washdays. She took an old, galvanized wash tub, turned it upside down, cut a hole in it to correspond to a stove door, cut another hole in the opposite side to let the smoke out, set her washboiler on it, built a fire under the tub, and the wind blew upon that fire place, but—that was all. Do not cut away the wire rim of the tub when cutting the low hole in front through which the fire is fed.

A smart boy could bend lips on a stovepipe elbow, rivet it to the tub, and put a joint of pipe on it to increase the draught and to carry the smoke above the washer-woman's head.

Candidate for Mayor.

Dr. Joseph F. Barton, Doctor of Philosophy, a native of this county, a former County Superintendent of Schools, and later Vice Principal of the Cumberland Valley state normal school, is a candidate for the office of Mayor in the city of North Yakima, Washington. Dr. Barton's many Fulton county friends wish him success.

Let's all begin making preparations to save some game this winter for breeding purposes next spring, even if outsiders should flock to Fulton county to get some of it—they cannot get all of it.

For School Children.

Dr. V. D. Miller, chairman of the Department of Public Affairs, of the Hagerstown Board of Trade, has mailed to all the teachers in the public schools of Washington County the following letter dealing with many matters in which school children should be instructed.

What is important to the school children of Washington county, Md., is good for the school children of Fulton county, Pa., and of every other county in the United States; and what is true of the traffic rules of Hagerstown is true also of Chambersburg, and of all other of the larger towns and cities. The letter was mailed with the permission of School Superintendent Huyett and follows:

To all the Washington County School Teachers:

Please instruct all your pupils once each week as to the following:

1. Section 6 of the Traffic Rules of Hagerstown, that is, that all pedestrians shall keep moving while occupying the roadway of the streets and highways.
2. That all pedestrians shall walk on the sidewalks and not on the roadway except when crossing to the opposite side. The roadways are for vehicles.
3. Roller skating, playing marbles, and other games on the roadway of the streets and highways.
4. Stealing rides on trolley cars, ice wagons and other vehicles.
5. Trespassing on automobiles and blowing their horns.
6. Deliberately standing on the car tracks and middle of roadway and defying the warnings from trolley cars, motor and other vehicles.
7. In crossing streets, look both ways, cross at intersections and quickly. Do not make the street your reception room.
8. Anti-spitting ordinances, prohibiting spitting on sidewalks and floors of public buildings and public conveniences.

C. V. S. N. S. Notes.

We opened our Basket Ball season here last Saturday evening, with a victory over the Alpha Club team of Waynesboro, by the score of 37-26. Barnhart and Grove, the star forwards, registered 33 of the 37 points scored by Normal, the former having four field goals, the latter, eight field and also nine, foul goals.

A canvass, of the town of Shippensburg and community, was completed on Monday, for the support of the starving Belgians. A special collection was taken in the Normal Chapel on that day and the students responded very readily to the cause. The Cumberland Valley Railroad transported the provisions to Philadelphia free of charge. From there they will be sent directly to the Belgians on Wednesday.

Mr. B. H. Overpeck, Local Manager of the Bell Telephone Company at Chambersburg, gave an illustrated lecture on "The Telephone Girl," in the Chapel last Friday evening.

Prof. J. S. Heiges addressed the Franklin County Alumni Association at its meeting in Chambersburg on Wednesday evening November 18. Miss Rachel Jones our Music Instructor was also present and sang a solo for the assembled guests.

Had Very Sore Arm.

Grant Baker suffered for several weeks with a very sore arm caused by blood poison. About the middle of October he received a slight wound on the index finger of his left hand. After having showed signs of infection for a few days the wound healed. In a short time a pimple appeared on the finger next to it, and from that small beginning sores spread to his shoulder. Mr. Baker was a very sick man for about two weeks. The sores are healing nicely now.

MRS. MARGARET BOLINGER.

Writes Interesting Account of Her Trip Across the Continent. Visits Many Friends.

On the 20th day of last May, I left Shade Gap for Salem, Ill. and arrived there the next day. After having spent some time with my son Lee, who lives in Salem, I decided to take a trip to the Pacific Coast. My son, who is a locomotive engineer on the C. & E. I. railroad agreed to accompany me; so, after having secured the necessary passes, we started on our western trip, accompanied by my son's wife and daughter. A trip covering a distance of 250 miles through the finest country I ever saw, brought us to Chicago, where we changed cars. Our first stop after leaving Chicago was made at St. Paul, where we spent a day looking over the city. Leaving St. Paul we made a fifteen-hundred mile run in two days and two nights, reaching Spokane, Wash. On this journey, we had the pleasure of passing through North Dakota in daylight, and I must say that it is one of the finest looking states I have ever been in. Wheat covered the ground as far as the eye could reach. Of course, we passed through Montana, a state which is much talked of, on account of its healthful climate and wonderful opportunities. On the western part of Montana, we passed through the Glazier Park, one of the finest—if not the finest—parks in the United States. The distance through this park is sixty miles and extends over the top of the Rocky Mountains. While passing through this park, we were allowed to ride in the observation car, which gave us a fine opportunity to witness the beautiful scenery.

The next morning after having arrived in Spokane, we went to Steptoe, Wash., where he visited my cousin, Mrs. Wm. Huggins, who is a niece of the late David Wolf, of Taylor township. For the good people in Washington, I must say that I have never been among people more hospitable. Spending a few days in Steptoe, enjoying the many wonderful sights, not the least of which was the grand old peak, Mt. Steptoe, which shoots its lofty head up into the clouds, we went to Billings, Mont., where he spent a few days looking the country over. Thence to Grand Island, Neb., via the Black Hills. While in Grand Island, we visited Mrs. John Marks, who is a sister of Christ Wagner, of Fort Littleton and a cousin of mine. After having spent three weeks very pleasantly in Grand Island, I went out to Filmore county (my son and family having gone to their home in Salem, Ill.) where I met an old acquaintance, Jonathan Horton, whom I had not seen in fifty years. My next stop was in York, Neb., where I spent one week in the home of my cousin Hon. D. Webster Baker. I spent also, a week with Webster's brother, F. A. Baker. The Baker boys are natives of Fulton county, they having gone to Nebraska with their father Jacob Baker some forty years ago. The father homesteaded, and now the boys are both farmers, owning large farms, and are independent.

While at D. W. Baker's, George Keith came to see me. George is a former Fulton county boy. There are others I would like to tell you about, but my letter is already growing too long. I had a nice time while in Nebraska, as I had during the entire trip. When I returned to Salem, I found my son in a critical condition from ptomain poisoning, but am glad to report that he is now considered out of danger, and I expect, in a short time to be among my old friends in Pennsylvania.

P. S.—I read the NEWS regularly while at D. W. Baker's, and I can't tell you how much I enjoyed seeing it.

Crusade Against Mormonism.

The National Reform Association, of which the Journalistic Organ is "The Christian Statesman," a strong monthly magazine published in Pittsburgh, Pa., is waging, at the present time, a Special Crusade Against Mormonism. Against the lawless institution, it insists upon the following pleas, viz:

1. A constitutional amendment to forbid polygamy and polygamous living.
2. A proceeding by the department of justice to force an accounting of the property which was restored to the Mormon church in trust, and a proceeding to dissolve the Mormon church property trusteeship as a combination in restraint of trade.
3. An order by the postoffice department withholding the privileges of the mail from the Mormon church and its responsible officials so long as they teach the crime of polygamy.
4. A refusal by each house of Congress to seat any man who pays political allegiance to the Mormon church or is elected by its power.
5. A refusal by the President to appoint any man to any office who pays political allegiance to the Mormon church.
6. Political opposition by all Christian patriots to any candidate who is known to be an ally of the Mormon church in politics or who will not pledge himself to this program.

The Christian Statesman has a very strong editorial staff and some very able contributors.

The National Reform Association holds its annual convention in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 30 and December 1.

Get Acquainted Day.

Last Sunday was a big day for the Lutheran congregations of this place and Big Cove Tannery. The McConnellsburg congregation entertained the Big Cove Tannery congregation on what they called "Get Acquainted" day. Fifty-five members of the latter church came to McConnellsburg early in the morning, and a formal reception was tendered them at the church at 9 o'clock. This was followed by a union Sunday school, and by preaching services. At noon the visiting members were taken to the homes of town members and entertained at dinner. All horses were provided with feed and shelter.

After dinner, Rev. Henry W. Snyder, pastor of the Mercersburg Lutheran church, made an excellent address upon the subject of Church Loyalty. Special musical features throughout the day were highly enjoyed. Among the many interesting parts of the program was a "chalk talk" by Mrs. Peterman, during which she used the black board to illustrate her talk to little folks about "Little Jack."

More than forty specimens of African articles of dress, ornaments, &c., a large tooth from an elephant, a king's whip, and other curiosities from Africa were exhibited and were of unusual interest to the large crowd of town and county visitors. This collection is the property of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, and was brought to this country chiefly by returning missionaries. Other exhibits were more than 100 photographs of scenes of India. The Lutheran Publication House had a fine exhibit of their church and Sunday school literature.

The church was open from 9 a. m. until late in the afternoon, and it was, doubtless, one of the greatest days in the history of the two congregations.

Mr. Thomas H. Walker of Franklin county, came over last Saturday, and on Sunday he accompanied his wife and son home after their having spent a week with Mrs. Walker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Sloan.

Winter Clothing.

The season has arrived, says Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, when the thoughtful housewife gets out her husband's "flannels" and her own. Unfortunately many people dress according to the calendar and if the weather happens to be unseasonable, so much the worse for the weather.

Winter means heavy clothes and too often heavy underclothes. Of course the question of the occupation of the individual is a factor in winter dress but the great majority of people spend their time in steam-heated homes and offices where the temperature is little lower in winter than in summer.

For those who live or work in a temperature of from 68 to 70 degrees Fahr. the wearing of heavy underclothes is not only fraught with considerable discomfort but it is apt to lead to colds. To keep the skin dry and to give it air are the two necessary requisites in sensible and healthful dressing of the body.

A certain amount of respiration is constantly going through the pores of the skin to equalize the bodily heat. If the Underclothing is too heavy and tight fitting, it does not permit of sufficient circulation of air. An excess of heat or a little unusual exercise will cause perspiration. If in this condition there is exposure to cold, the overheated parts may become chilled and a cold ensues.

When some circulation of air is permitted, perspiration is disposed of by evaporation and the skin remains dry. Old people, babies and those with weak hearts should always be clothed with thin woolen underwear that they may be kept warm and the exaporation given off slowly by the wool. In going from a warm indoor temperature into the cold outdoor air heavy outside garments should be worn which can be laid aside on reentering the heated rooms.

It is becoming more and more the custom for indoor workers to wear lighter weight under garments in winter and to depend more upon their outer clothing to protect them from the cold when exposed.

The Home Shop.

What our readers may think of the Germans as we have learned to know them since the beginning of the great war is not for us to try to know. But their prominence in the eyes of the world just now reminds us of one of the German characteristics that has received but passing notice in this country, and which helps to explain the solid foundation on which home life of the German is built, and helps to explain the presence of seemingly unlimited supplies of every thing needed by the people of that country at present.

Go into the back yards of the German citizens of York or Reading and in most of them you will find a workshop where the boys and men make nearly everything needed for housekeeping. They do not believe in paying out good money for what they can make themselves. They learned this from their ancestors who learned it in Germany. In these little shops you will find a well cared for set of tools that sometimes are used to make things to sell. We have been told that copper kettles are there beaten out by hand and sold. Some make brooms; others turn handles of every description. The Household furniture is kept in repair, and, on the farms, every implement needed, that can be made by hand, is manufactured during winter months, or when work in the fields cannot be done. The "Thrifty German" can teach us a lesson in economy—a little matter that is just now making them hard to whip—that might be well for us to consider.

Subscribe for the NEWS.

HABIT--A CURSE OR A BLESSING.

Little Talks on Health and Hygiene by Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D., Commissioner Health.

Someone said that "Man is a creature of habit" permitting us to draw our own conclusions. We are perfectly familiar with bad habits. Even if we were not liberally supplied with conscience, teachers and moralists have said enough to familiarize us with this side of the question. Fortunately there are good habits and they are often a blessing thinly disguised. Our general health and well-being depends largely upon the character of our habits.

Regularity partakes something of virtue. This is especially true when it pertains to eating, sleeping, labor and recreation which covers the daily program of the majority of mankind. In the primitive state it was impossible for our ancestors to eat regularly. The hunter might be successful and again he might not. Periods of enforced fasting were followed by corresponding over-indulgence when the chase was successful. The demand for food at regular intervals was the first stimulus to civilization. We have achieved a state where three meals a day are possible to the most of us. In gratitude we should strive for moderation knowing that in a few hours more food will be forthcoming.

Sleep is the great restorer of both body and brain. Irregular hours of rest result in an excessive strain upon the nervous system which in turn reacts unfavorably upon the human economy. Regularity in the periods of rest make for even temper and physical stability.

Labor to achieve worthy accomplishment must be steady and persevering. The habit of work is a necessity for one who would realize his ambitions.

Even in our recreations the majority of us are better for a certain degree of system for otherwise it is apt to become a case of over or under indulgence.

It is the same with our bodily functions—temperance and regularity are conducive to obtaining the maximum of efficiency for the longest period of time. Excessive friction and rust are equally hard upon machinery.

The formation of good habits in the care of the teeth, bathing, daily evacuations, eating, sleeping, exercise and living in fresh air will go far toward making the doctor's visit less frequent.

Money to Protect Game.

Last year there were 305,000 resident hunters' license sold in this State. As the number for this season is nearing that mark now, it is expected that an equal number will be sold this year. This means that \$610,000 will have been paid by hunters for the privilege of hunting during both years. A law arising out of the Capitol graft scandal makes it necessary that the legislature pass appropriating acts before moneys in the treasury may be paid out. As all of this license money has been collected since the last meeting of the legislature, the Game Commission cannot legally draw on the treasurer for any part of it until such appropriation is made by the next meeting of General Assembly. Consequently, parts of this money intended for scalp bounties, and game propagation and protection, cannot be had until the next legislature meets. The Game Commission estimates that by that time there will be \$400,000 in the treasury for those purposes, the remaining \$210,000 being about the sum estimated for expenses. Half of the available money is to go to pay for scalps.

Mrs. Will Snyder and Mrs. John Snyder—both of Knobsville—spent last Friday with D. E. Fore and his daughter Miss Katie.